FOR MYSORE STATE

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Home (1948) Department.

G.O SERIES.

p.816

G.O. No. HS 28 71

Dated [illegible]

[Despatch Abstract.]

Passport - Pakistan - visas for Pakistan to foreigners - Passport issuing authorities in India not to handle applications; instructions from the Govt of India communicated.

BY AIR MAIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS.

EXPRESS LETTER

No.F.22(21) PV(1)/48 Dated New Delhi 3, the 17th July, 1948.

From

Foreign, New Delhi.

To

All Passport Issuing Authorities in India.

Grant of visas for Pakistan to foreigners.

Reference circular Express Letter from the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, No.F.60(14)-P/47, dated the 14th January 1948, addressed to the Government of Bombay.

2. The Government of Pakistan have empowered the High Commissioner for Pakistan In India, New Delhi to grant visas for Pakistan. Passport Issuing Authorities in India should therefore cease to handle applications for the grant of visa for Pakistan. All applicants (including those whose applications are outstanding with you) should be directed to approach the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi, in the matter.

3. The rules governing the grant of visas for Pakistan as given in the "Summary of Visa Regulations, August 1947" have since been revised by the Government of Pakistan and copy of the revised rules is forwarded herewith for information.

The issue of the above has been authorised.

Sd.....

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

General Instructions regarding the grant of visas for Pakistan.

*1. INTRODUCTION.

All foreigners are required by the existing Passport Act of 1920 and the Rules made thereunder to be in possession of properly visaed passport before entering Pakistan. The war-time visa policy has been liberalised in order to eliminate delay through unnecessary correspondence and to make it as easy as possible for a respectable foreigner to visit this country on bona fide business in Pakinstan or is likely to indulge in undesirable activities on his arrival should not be granted a visa. The following paragraphs explain the policy now decided upon and the restrictions and conditions which would apply to a foreigner after his entry into Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan, however, reserve the right to amend these regulations on the basis of reciprocity in regard to any particular country or countries.

The existing ban on the entry of ex-enemy nationals as such has been withdrawn but a previous reference to the Government of Pakistan is necessary, before a visa is granted.

In the case of nationals of countries-

(a) which are not members of the U.N.O., or

(b) with which no peace treaty has been signed

only those persons should be granted visas whose admission to Pakistan is considered definitely to be in the nationa interest e.g.technical experts or those whose applicatior is supported on strong compassion-ate or humanitarian grounds e.g. close relatives and dependents of persons already settled in Pakistan.

In the case of nationals of other ex-enemy countries, in addition to the categories mentioned above those whose visit to Pakistan is demonstrably to Pakistan's advantage or whose visit is sponsored by the

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the Government of their own country, will also be eligible for admission into Pakistan, provided that they have a satisfactory security record.

II. Visas should be refused out of hand to:

(a) a mentally deficient person;

(b) a destitute;

(c) a person convited of a criminal offence involving moral turpitude.

(d) a person whose name is included in any of the Suspect Lists, except that when a Particular name has been on political grounds a visa should not be refused out of hand but a prior reference should be made to the Government of Pakistan.

(e) any person whose previous history and antecedents give reasonable grounds for apprehension that after entry into Pakistan he would be a danger to public safety or morale or indulge in activities, prejudicial to economic controls.

III NO VISA SHOULD BE GRANTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN TO:

(a) persons previously deported from Pakistan, (or from India before the partition), but not coming under the category of those to whom visas are to be refused out of hand;

(b) cabaret and acrobatic artistes;

(c) foreigners of non-enemy nationality but of enemy origin;

(d) students except those who produce satisfactory evidence of admission to a recognised educational institution in Pakistan;

(e) persons whose political standing and record make prior reference desirable;

(f) missionaries other than those in possession of valid 'no objection' certificates;

(g) horse dealers or trainers;

(h) businessmen other than the following:-

(i) persons proceeding on official or commercial business sponsored by the Government of the country or any international organisation as being of importance to that Government or organisation;

(ii) persons proceeding on business considered by a department of the Government of Pakistan or Provincial Government or by Pakistan diplomatic or Consular Representative abroad or in any country in which there are no such Pakistan representatives by the Senior British diplomatic or Consular representatives to be of substantial and definite value to Pakistan and

cont.

(iii) others who have business in Pakistan and are in possession of valid 'no objection to return' certificates signed by a competent authority in Pakistan.

(i) casual visitors (including tourists and holiday makers) except those to whom under the existing regulations, visas are granted without reference or those to whom the grant of a visa is justified on compassionate grounds or those who wish to come to see a close relative (Visas granted to casual visitors without prior reference should be made valid for three months' stay in Pakistan)-

(ii) any person whom the consular authorities consider undesirable.

Exceptions. Even in the above mentioned cases the Head of one of His Majesty's Diplomatic Missions or in a country in which there is a Diplomatic or Consular Representative of the Government of Pakistan, the head of the Pakistan Diplomatic or Consular Mission may grant a visa to a foreigner without reference if he considers that the delay involved in prior reference would prejudice Pakistan's international relations.

IV. VISAS MAY BE GRANTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN IN ALL OTHER CASES WHERE THE NECESSITY FOR A VISIT TO PAKISTAN IS ESTABLISHED PROVIDED THAT THE APPLICANT:

(a) has a satisfactory personal record and assured financial standing:

(b) holds a valid national passport;

(c) has a re-entry permit if that is required by the local law.

The authorised period of residence should be specified in the visas granted in all cases of entry visas.. This period should be determined on the merits of each case and should not normally exceed one year, it being left to the foreigner concerned to obtain further extension in Pakistan if necessary.

(V) TRANSIT VISAS.

Transit visas may be granted without a prior reference to the Government of Pakistan provided that the passport issuing authority is satisfied that the applicant has not come to adverse notice, that his onward passage from Pakistan is reasonably assured (or that it is not reasonably possible to arrange such passage in advance but that the applicant genuinely, intends to proceed to another destination and his documents for the country of destination and the countries enroute are in order. It should be explained to the grantees that these visas are valid only for a fortnight's stay in pakistan under the existing Passport Rules unless an extension is granted by a competent authority. Unless, therefore, in any particular case the Government of Pakistan have agreed to a longer stay, transit visas should be valid for only a fortnight's stay.

2. NO OBJECTION TO RETURN ENDORSEMENTS:

The practice of making such endorsements on the passports of foreigners, which was discontinued during the war, has now been resumed both in respect of missionaries and

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and non-missionaries. This endorsement will be valid for one year in the case of missionaries and six months in that of non-missionaries. Persons staying abroad beyond this prescribed limit will have to apply for a visa through the normal channel. An endorsement should however be regarded as null and void and a prior reference to the Government of Pakistan must be made if the person concerned has come to adverse notice after his/or her departure from Pakistan.

3. Authority given by the Government of Pakistan for the grant of a visa will be regarded as valid for a period of six months only from the date of its issue. If a visa is not issued during this period it will be necessary to obtain a fresh authorisation from the Government of Pakistan.

4. Consular authorities should promptly inform the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of the Interior of all visas and transit visas granted whether by them without reference, giving the following particulars.

(i) Name in full of the persons to whom visa is granted.

(ii) His full address in Pakistan.

(iii) Date of grant of visa.

(iv) Reasons for the grant of a visa giving details. General expressions such as "visit", "Business ", etc., insufficient.

5. Unless otherwise indicated, all visas granted will be limited to a single journey.

6. Consular authorities should take proper care to check the identity of the applicant so as to ensure that a visa was not refused previously under a different name.

7. Restrictions and conditions to which foreigners are sub-jection arrival in Pakistan.

Foreigners arriving in Pakistan are subject to the restrictions imposed by the Foreigners Act 1946, the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Rules made thereunder and the Foreigners order.

Some of the important provisions of these Acts, etc., are given below and may be brought to the notice of foreigners intending to visit Pakistan:

(i) Grant of visa does not necessarily mean that the grantee will be admitted; a competent civil authority may-

(a) refuse, in certain circumstances, permission to a foreigner to enter or leave Pakistan

(b) attach such condition or conditions, as it may think fit, to the grant of permission to land;

(c) Impose restrictions on movement of a Foreigner;

(d) may arrest and/or detain a foreigner if it is necessary to do so in the public interest.

(ii) Competent civil authority may prohibit a foreigner from entering or remain within a prohibited or protected area or may impose such conditions, as it may think fit on a foreigner visiting or

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remaining in such an area.

(iii) Every foreigner should obtain from the civil authority appointed in that behalf and among jurisdictions over the place at which he enters Pakistan, leave to enter Pakistan a registration certificate and a residential permit indicating the period for which he is authorised to remain in Pakistan, and should either leave Pakistan before the expiry of this period or should have it extended by applying to the Provincial Government of the province in which he may be residing. This permit would be issued on the basis of the entry in the visa regarding the authorised period of stay.

(iv) Every foreigner staying in any district other than the district in which his registered address is situated, for a period exceeding three days is required to notify his arrival to the police authorities by letter or personally within three days of his arrival. Such a report will not., however, be necessary if the foreigner is staying at a hotel or boarding house establishment.

(v) Every foreigner should report to the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated.

(a) if he is likely to be absent from his registered address for a continuous period of one month or more, his current address and every subsequent change of his address including his return to his registered address.

(b) if he proposes to change his registered address or to leave Pakistan, the particulars of his new address or the date of the proposed change or departure, as the case may be, and

(c) within 14 days any circumstances which in any way affect the accuracy of any of the particulars set out in his certificate of Registration.

(vi) Every foreigner who, as a result of a proposed tour or otherwise, is likely to be absent from his registered address for a period exceeding one week shall inform the Registration Officer of the fact. He may submit an intinerary and apply for a travel permit valid for a specified period between specified places or areas. It will then be unnecessary for him report to the Registration Officers in districts other than that of his registered address.

(vii) (a) Every foreigner who is about to depart from Pakistan on Board a vessel shall produce his certificate of Registration before the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated, obtain from him an endorsement to the effect that the departure report has been made and surrender his Certificate so endorsed to the Registration Officer of the place from which he proposes to leave Pakistan on board a vessel or to such authority as the said officer may appoint in that behalf;

(xxx) Every foreigner who is about to depart from Pakistan by land or air shall surrender his Certificate of Registration to the Registration Officer of the district in which his registered address is situated.

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(xiii) Every foreigner shall at the time of his departure from Pakistan surrender his residential permit to the Registration Officer of the place from which he departs.

Government of India.
Ministry of External Affairs and
Commoan wealth Relations.

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Dated New Delhi (3), the 21st July 1948.

CORRIGENDUM.

In Foreign Express letter for "No.F.21(22)-PV(1)/48, dated the 17th July, 1948," please read "No.F.22(21)-PV(I)/48, dated the 17th July, 1948".

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/True copy/

N.G.28.5.

SUPERINTENDENT?
MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Abstract.

Passport - Pakistan - Visas for Pakistan to foreigners Passport - Issuing Authorities in India not to handle applications - Instructions - Letter from the Government of India - Communicated.

Home Department.

G.O.Ms.No.2871 Dated 27-7-48.

Read the following:
(I) G.O.Ms.No.288, Home, dated 22-1-48
(II) From the Govt. of India, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, No.F.22(21)P.V.(I) /48 dated 17-7-1948.

O R D E R .

Communicated to all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

2. The District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras should direct all applicants (including those whose applications are pending with them) to approach the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi, in the matter.

To all D.Ms.
To Commissioner of Police, Madras.
Copy to the Supdt. of Police, Spl. Br. C.I.D., Madras
Copies for S.F.
Year
Pakistan
Foreigners

With copy of pp.1-13 c.f.

/True copy/

Superintendent,
Madras Record Office.

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